

CHINA

THE

MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4648. 晚八月五八年八百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1878.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

日七月四年寅戌

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, George Street, 30, Lombard Street, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BAKER, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 180 & 184, Leadenhall Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROYNT, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO.—American Posts generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.
SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.
CHINA.—Macao, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & CO., Macao; CAMBELL & CO., Amoy; WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow; HEDGES & CO., Shanghai; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, ... 1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. BEILLIUS, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq.
H. L. DALBYMPLE, WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong,...THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai,...EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG,

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits :—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " , 4 per cent.
" 12 " , 6 per cent.
" 18 " , 8 per cent.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, February 27, 1878.

To Let.

TO BE LET.

With Possession from 31st Instant.

THAT Portion of No. 37, Queen's Road CENTRAL, known as "THE MEDICAL HALL."

For particulars, apply to

TURNER & CO.

Hongkong, May 17, 1878.

jel7

TO LET.

THE MIDDLE FLOOR of No. 20, PRAYA CENTRAL, consisting of 4 Rooms, Comptoirs and Boy's Room, Cook House, &c.

For particulars, apply to

W. B. SPRATT & CO.

Hongkong, May 16, 1878.

my80

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House No. 6, Mosque Terrace, possession from 16th April next.

Three Offices, in Club Chambers.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godown attached.

Houses No. 2, and 9, Seymour Terrace.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

TO LET.

A SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT BUNGALOW on Shamen, in Canton. Possession from 25th May.

Apply to

AHMEDBHOOY HABIBBHOOY.

Hongkong, May 6, 1878.

For Sale.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE.

VEYRON'S FRENCH COFFEE MACHINES, Assorted Sizes, New System, with Automatic Lamp. COFFEE ROASTERS, and COFFEE MILLS. SETS OF GARDENING UTENSILS. GENTS' TOOL CHESTS. MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS. METALLIC MEASURING TAPES, in strong Leather Cases. SPIRIT LEVELS. HAMMERS. DOG-COLLARS and CHAINS. SAILOR'S SEWING and ROPING PALMS. COPPER SIGNAL LAMPS, & MAST-HEAD LAMPS, fitted with Dioptric Lenses according to the latest Admiralty regulations. DIOPTRIC LENSES for Signal Lamps. Porthole GLASSES, assorted sizes. BOOKS.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE BOOKS. LETTS'S DIARIES, for 1878. NOVELS. SCHOOL BOOKS. WORKS OF REFERENCE and GIFT BOOKS. SHEET MUSIC and SONGS.

IMPERIAL TRACING PAPER. RODGERS'S CELEBRATED CUTLERY. MAPPIN BRO.'S SCISSORS. MANIFOLD WRITERS. LETTER-SCALES.

STATIONERY of ALL KINDS. BROWN WRAPPING PAPER. CARD-BOARD, Assorted Colours. DATE RACKS. INVOICE FILES. QUILL PEN-MAKING MACHINES. UNDERWOOD'S BLACK WRITING INK. MAUVE INK.

MAYNARD & NOYES' WRITING and COPYING INK. MUCILAGE, &c., &c.

KELLY & WALSH'S CELEBRATED SMOKING MIXTURE, and

HAPPY THOUGHT TOBACCO.

Very Fine MANILA CIGARS, CIGARETTES, &c., &c.

BALCLAY & PERIN'S PORTER, in Hhds. and Kilderkins.

FINE CHERBOURG BUTTER, in Bottles.

Hongkong, May 6, 1878.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS REFINERY MANUFACTURES

LOAF SUGAR, (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs.)

CUT and Powdered LOAF SUGAR.

CUBE SUGAR (Lyle's Patent), shortly.

CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) A III*.

Fine WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) A II*.

Medium WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) A II*.

Fine YELLOW SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) A II.

COFFEE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) B I.

GOLDEN SYRUP, SYRUP, and

MOLASSES.

SPRITS OF WINE and LAMP SPIRIT.

RUM, 40°, 50°, O.P., and Naval.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL and DUST.

AMMONIACAL LIQUOR, from Bones.

BONE TAR (a preventive of white ants).

ROUGH BONE TALLOW.

Packed in Quantities and Packages to suit Customers.

Particulars and Prices on application to

THE MANAGER,

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED,

East Point, Hongkong.

March 5, 1878.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM COAL for Sale, ex Godown.

Apply to

BATTLES & CO.

Hongkong, December 3, 1877.

FOR SALE.

THE 90 & 1 BRITISH STEAMSHIP "ARGENTINO,"

918 Tons Register (1426 Tons Gross).

For Particulars, apply to the Captain on Board.

Hongkong, May 6, 1878.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT, Parts I.

and II, A to M, with Introduction, Royal Soc., pp. 404.—By ERNST JOHN EITER, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS

AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai; and MESSRS KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

ICE CHESTS, THE LATEST AMERICAN IMPROVEMENT.

ICE PAELS, PLATES and Tonga.

AMERICAN PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHERS.

POCKET SIPHONIAS, WEIGHT ONLY 12 OUNCES.

AUTOMATON UMBRELLAS.

The New BROWN and BLACK FELT HATS.

Summer STRAW HATS.

FOR EUREKA SHIRTS, COLLARS ATTACHED.

REMINGTON MATCH RIFLES.

SHORT SNIDERS, with SWORD BAYONETS.

NEW STYLES in FRENCH BRAVES.

VERY FINE MANILA CIGARS, \$9.50 per Box of 500.

AIR CUSHIONS and BEDS.

SWIMMING BELTS.

THIN SILK SCARVES for Summer.

Light French Summer BOOTS and SHOES.

A Large Collection of OLEOGRAPHS.

COT DOOR MATS, in all Sizes.

HAND VALSES.

BABON LIEBIG'S FOOD for ADULTS, a complete substitute for COD LIVER OIL.

BABON LIEBIG'S FOOD for INFANTS—out of 1,000 Children fed on this Food,

the mortality in one year amounted to only Four Deaths, and these were hopeless, or nearly so, before being put on this Food diet.

The New Food Warmer, THE MOTHER'S FRIEND, keeps Food Warm for 12 hours.

French COFFEE MACHINES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, May 9, 1878.

Notices of Firms.

Intimations.

HONGKONG HUMANE SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

M. WILLIAM HENRY HARTON, Jr., is This Day admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

GILMAN & CO.

Hongkong and Foochow,

May 1, 1878.

jel

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

THOMAS & MERCER.

Canton, May 23, 1878

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by Steamship "BELGIC" are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godown, at West Point, from whence delivery can be obtained upon countersignature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 30th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. B. EMORY,

Agent.

Hongkong, May 23, 1878. my30

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE German Bark "Hydra" having arrived from Swatow, with a cargo of Salt, Consignees of same are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to

SIEMSSSEN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 27, 1878.

SHIP SIR HARRY PARKES, FROM LONDON.

THE above-named Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 22, 1878.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the Undermentioned Cargo are hereby informed that unless the same be taken delivery of within one month from this date it will be sold to pay expenses.

Ex Argentine, 30th April, 1877.

M. 10 Cases.

Ex Elgin, 26th May, 1877.
W. S. (in diamond) 3 Cases.
D & Co. (in diamond) 1 Box.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

7, Queen's Road,

Hongkong, May 4, 1878.

joe

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-signed for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. du POUZY,

Agent.

Ex "Irauawaddy,"
K. (in diamond) 518/24 Order, { from
10 cases Worsted, { London.

Ex "Sind."

LA 6/7 Order, 2 cases Firs { from
ARMS, { Marseilles.
Hongkong, May 18, 1878.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

DEVANA, British barque, Capt. William May.—Melchers & Co.

H. G. JOHNSON, American barque, Capt. Isaac N. Colby.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

CEYLON, American barque, Captain Edward Kelly.—Olyphant & Co.

AMERICA, British steamer, Captain J. Graham.—Birley & Co.

DAGO, British steamer, Captain G. B. Haddock.—Meyer & Co.

IPHIGENIA, German barque, Captain G. Green.—Wieler & Co.

EGERIA, British steamer, Captain Alex. B. Millar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NAVELINE, American barque, Captain B. Arnhold.—Karberg & Co.

GESSIE BRONS, German barque, Captain F. von Trumbach.—Wm. Pustan & Co.

ANNIE LOWRY, British barque, Captain B. Gales.—Borneo Co., Limited.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT

SAID, NAPLES, AND

MARSEILLES;

Also,

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND

PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 8th June, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. SINDH, Commandant BURNETT, with MAILED, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 7th June, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are ascertained.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. du POUZY,

Agent.

Hongkong, May 28, 1878. joi

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR NAGASAKI AND NIIGATA.

The Steamship "LORNE"

will leave for the above

Ports, at Noon, on SATUR-

DAY Next, the 1st June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 28, 1878. my31

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 27, Emory, Spanish steamer, 200,

Francisco Blanco, Manila May 24, General.

REMEDIOS & Co.

May 27, Hermann, German barque, 453,

Wm. Paus, Bangkok, April 25, General.

TACIE MEE.

May 28, 9 a.m., China, German steamer,

62, Ackermann, Shanghai May 24, 5 a.m.,

General.—SIMMSSER & Co.

May 28, Sister, British steamer, from

Canton.

DEPARTURES.

May 28, St. Anne, for Newchwang.

28, Bellona, for Saigon.

28, Crusader, for Nagasaki.

28, Yotung, for Swatow.

28, Tejo, Portuguese g.-b., for Macao.

28, Belize, for Yokohama and San

Francisco.

28, Java, for Singapore and Penang.

28, China, for Canton.

28, Sea Gulf, for Saigon.

28, Altona, for Hankow.

CLEARED.

Dago, for Hankow.

Kwangtung, for Coast Ports.

Hotspur, for Bangkok.

Japan, for Whampoa.

Wm. Phillips, for Iloilo.

Emury, for Amoy and Manila.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Emury, from Manila, Messrs A.

Tooth and Ed. Engel, and 170 Chinese.

Per China, from Shanghai, Rev. Dr. and

Mrs Hepper, Miss Corner, and 16 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Belize, for Liverpool, Lieut. R. E.

Gould Adams, 7th Highlanders, and serv-

ants; for San Francisco, Mr E. W. Duke

Thompson, and 300 Chinese; for Yoko-

hama, Mr Leong Chun Tong, and 11

Steerage.

Per Java, for Singapore and Penang, 1

Russian, and 350 Chinese.

Per Yotung, for Swatow, 78 Chinese.

Per Bellona, for Saigon, 100 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German steamer "China" reports:

Had fine weather and light Southerly

winds from port to port. On the 28th inst.

At 4 a.m. passed the S. S. Yangtze off the White Dogs, bound North.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.—

Per Kwangtung, at 11.30 a.m., on Wed-

nesday, the 28th inst.

FOR BANGKOK.—

Per Patani, at 1.30 p.m., on Wed-

nesday, the 29th inst.

FOR AMOY AND MANILA.—

Per Emury, at 4.30 p.m. To-morrow, the

29th inst.

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.—

Per Hailong, at 11.30 a.m., on Thurs-

day, the 30th inst.

FOR HAIPHONG AND HANOI.—

Per Zamboanga, at 11.30 a.m., on Thurs-

day, the 30th inst., instead of as

previously notified.

FOR NAGASAKI AND NIIGATA.—

Per Lorne, at 11.30 a.m., on Saturday,

the 1st June.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet "Lombardy"

will be despatched with the Mails for

Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 1st June.

The following will be the hours of closing

the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 31st May.

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night

Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 1st June.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of

Stamps, Registry of Letters, and

Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late

Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with

Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes

entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)

addressed to the United Kingdom

via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may

be posted on board the Packet with

Late Fee of 45 cents extra postage,

till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally

closed.

Hongkong, May 20, 1878. joi

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet "Sindh" will

statement made by the defendant, that the watch was brought from California by his wife, and a woman swore having seen the watch in her possession during the voyage from that place. Mr. O'Reagh therefore gave the defendant the benefit of the doubt, and discharged him.

Manila.

The local newspapers have repeatedly called the attention of the Government to the miserable situation of the labouring classes at Iloilo, and propose the opening of a public subscription towards their relief. It is said that the authorities have decided to grant \$24,000 to the needy, and to avoid the horrors of famine in the most populous town of the Philippines.

Amongst the homely news there were the following:—Don Juan Morphi, 2nd class Spanish Consul in Philadelphia, has been appointed to the same post at Macao; and the departure of Don Francisco de Carpi, Vice-Consul appointed for Canton, has been delayed for a month later.

The Rev. Father Francisco Colunga, China missionary in the province of Fokien, died on the afternoon of the 18th May, in the Dominican Convent. The deceased was compelled to return to Manila on account of ill-health about one-and-a-half year ago.

China.

SHANGHAI.

(News.)

The Windhoover leaves this morning (22nd) for Hankow, in two of the China Navigation Company's steamers.

The British barque Ambassaor leaves this morning, (23rd) for Hankow. She is to be towed up by the China Merchants' Company's steamer Kiangkuan.

The Volunteers were favoured with exceptionally fine weather for the battalion parade. About 60 members, including the band, were present, and were marched to the race-course, where Major Hart put them through a variety of battalion movements, including skirmishing, in the latter of which a considerable quantity of powder was expended. The force was then marched back to the Bund, and dismissed.

We have received a Postal Notification, which says a Customs courier will be despatched from Tientsin to Peking daily between 4.30 and 10.30 p.m., according to the arrival of steamers from the South. The courier will deliver his mail at Peking within 18 hours, except in times of heavy rainfall or floods. The Postal Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs will dispatch a courier daily at noon, carrying mails for Tientsin, Nanchang, Chefoo, and Shanghai only. The Postal Department, Custom House, Tientsin, will make up a mail for every steamer leaving for Nanchang, Chefoo and Shanghai. Postage is payable by the sender. The above arrangement commenced on the 15th instant.

Batchow, the Malay, who escaped from the British gaol on Sunday, was arrested on Tuesday night, in the French Concession, and is now in Hongkong Police Station. Deighton, the Malay boarding-house master, effected his arrest.

Advice from Hankow, dated the 18th inst., are to the effect that the Glengarries had then about 1,000 tons of tea on board, the London Castle 600 tons, and the Ocean King one boat-load. It was expected that the Glengarries would leave last night (21st) and that the London Castle would be twelve hours or probably longer, after her. As to the Ocean King, it was doubtful when she would get away. If the Glengarries has a favourable passage down the river, it is almost taken for granted that she will be first to arrive at London.

We are pleased to learn that the Flower Show was not the financial failure it was feared would be the case. The receipts, however, were not nearly so large as last year, when the weather was most unfavourable. This, of itself, would seem to prove that the Show has decreased in popularity; but it is difficult to believe that such is the case. 332 persons visited the Show during the two days it was open, at an entrance fee of \$1 each. \$265.50 were taken at the gates, and \$75.50 were received at the different stores where tickets were sold. The total amount awarded in prizes was \$122, of which members of the Committee gained just half, namely \$61. Messrs. W. H. Tapp and J. Wilson, members of the Committee, were the greatest prize-takers, but they were satisfied with a small gift for their gardeners. All the other prize-takers have been tendered the amount of their awards, but doubtless some will feel disposed to return the money for the benefit of the undertaking. The Band charges are something like \$180—a rather large amount—and then there are other incidental expenses for erecting the tents, coddle hire, &c., &c. It is thought the income will about cover the expenditure and nothing more, a result scarcely worthy of the efforts put forward to make the Show successful.

The British barque G. T. Ray left again yesterday (21st), with a new chief mate and crew. The investigations which have been held at the Police Court and Civil Summary Court affected nearly every one on board. In the Police Court, Captain Forrest, the master, was fined \$6 for two charges of assault—\$3 on each charge—and ordered to pay the costs, while a third charge of assault preferred against him was dismissed. The mate, Joseph Barrett, was sent to gaol for one month for refusing to proceed with the ship to sea, and inciting the crew to do the same; and seven of the men were committed to prison for one week each for refusing duty. Captain Forrest withheld the wages due to the mate and two of the men, named Hughson and Stone, in part payment of the expenses the vessel had incurred in returning to port. The other men had only little money due. The mate, Hughson and Stone, then entered actions in the Civil Summary Court against the Captain to recover their wages. The Captain presented a statement showing that the expenses incurred amounted to about \$60, and Mr. C. F. R. Allen, the Vice-Consul, who heard the case, reduced this amount to \$34, and ordered the Captain to pay half, the mate a quarter, and the two men the remaining quarter between them.

Captain Joaquin Paul, master of the British barque *Nardoo*, which arrived a few days ago from Sydney, has reported to Mr. Appel, H. B. M.'s Registrar of Shipping, that during the passage he discovered two dangerous rocky patches, which are not marked on any chart, either private or Admiralty. At 10 a.m. on the 25th April, the man at the wheel saw a long patch of smooth discoloured

water on the starboard beam. Everything was got ready to tack to stand towards it, when another patch was seen nearly ahead, and the vessel passed not more than thirty feet from it. It proved to be a rocky patch not more than four to six feet under the surface of the water, and from twenty to thirty feet across, either way. The water round it was of the usual colour, and the rock itself appeared to be steep and clear of the first patch seen, which was much larger and about one-third of a mile E.S.E., and visible. Each patch had a ring ripple on the water edge. The Latitude by meridian, at noon, was 28° 50' N., and the Longitude, at 8 a.m., corrected back from Shanghai by chronometer, for eight days, was 120° 20' 30" E. After clearing the rocks the Captain steered N.N.W. for three miles and a quarter, and then tacked and stood back S.E., and sailed about until two o'clock to see if he could find them again, but was unable to do so. The sea was quite smooth and there was no break on either of the patches. The last one seen was the largest, and appeared to have the most water on it. It would not have been observed had the vessel been a little further off, nor is it likely to be seen in bad weather. Captain Paul thinks the position he has indicated for the rocks can be relied on, and points out that the locality should be carefully avoided, more especially at night or in bad weather.—Captain Paul further reports that at 5 p.m. on the 7th April, his vessel passed over a patch of white water, about sixty feet in extent both ways, which was first seen by the mate quickly over, and the patch was then seen eastern quite white, and easily distinguishable from the surrounding water. The position, from the following noon, corrected back from observation, was Lat. 00° 15' 30" North, and Long. 120° 2' 15" East.

THE PROPOSED BUND SCHEME FOR THE ENGLISH SETTLEMENT AT SHANGHAI.

We have received what is called a "Memorandum on the proposed Bund Scheme for the English Settlement," accompanied by a well-drawn and coloured plan, showing the alterations proposed to be made—both of which we shall, for the present, permit to speak for themselves.

It is proposed that the foreshore shall be raised and extended into the river from the Yang-king-pang Creek to the Peking Road Jetty, following a curved line drawn between the heads of each existing public jetty. A new Bund line would thus be formed which, it is conceived, should receive the approval both of those in charge of, and of those interested in, the conservancy of the harbour. The proposed line would leave untouched the piers and their bridges, and, with the supervision that it is assumed will henceforth be given to the river banks under the new "Harbour Rules," no apprehension need be entertained as to further encroachment on this side of the river.

A scheme of the nature now set forth was brought before the ratepayers at meetings held in May and August, 1872, when it was suggested that the reclaimed ground should be converted into a public garden. Doubtless it was the expense attending such a scheme that led mainly to its being for a time put aside; it is now intended to show how the advantages, proposed when the curved line of Bund was first suggested, can best be obtained with a minimum of expenditure to the public.

A reference to the accompanying plan will show the river bounded out as suggested—an even curved line being drawn from the present stone bunding at the mouth of the Yang-king-pang to the head of the Peking Road Jetty. This line could be continued past the present Public Garden and towards the Soochow Creek if it were hereafter deemed desirable by the river authorities.

From the Yang-king-pang and alongside the river, as far, say, as Kiukiang Road, it is proposed that a new road (of 100 feet in width, including side-walks) be formed; leaving the river at that point it would be directed so that its inner sidewalk should merge into the present one at the boundary wall between the properties of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. and Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.; or be so aligned as to suit the convenience of the owners of these and the adjacent properties.

The substitution of this proposed new road (coloured yellow on the plan) for the one now existing, would leave unoccupied spaces (coloured pink) between the former and the boundaries of certain bunt lots; these spaces there is fair reason to believe the several proprietors would consent to take over, and at a valuation that would go far to meet the expenditure entailed by the scheme now suggested. It is calculated that the area that might thus be acquired is 16 acres.

If the line of the new road (still 100 feet wide) be brought into the present road as sketched in the plan, a space of about 2½ mow would be left between that new road and the river between Kiukiang and Nanking Roads; and a larger space, say 12½ mow, between the latter and Peking Road. These spaces (coloured green) would be available for the extension of the present public garden.

Rough estimates have been made of the expense of this undertaking, that is—the extending the foreshore-bunding (with solid backing faced with granite)—making the new road—relaying the gas and drain pipes—transplanting trees, &c. One estimate makes it 104,000 Taels (of which 70,000 Taels is put down for bunding); a second gives 82,000 Taels as the probable cost. There is reason to believe, however, that both estimates are too high, for, as regards the main item of bunding, only 42,000 Taels were set down for a brick and stone bunding in the "Estimates for the New-Bunding Scheme," laid before the Rate-payers on the 15th August, 1872.

Shanghai, 11th May, 1878.—News.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA UNDER A NEW REGIME.

(N. Y. Daily News.)

In a certain well-known ballad of the late Mr. Barham, entitled "The Knight and the Lady," a middle aged and respectable gentleman is represented as wandering out in the gloaming and falling into a pond in his garden. His body is dragged up after some delay, but his widow, who is not as devoted to the memory of her spouse as the might be, is struck by the fact that certain seals which are attached to the corpse are remarkable for the richness and suavity of their colour, and she offers the suggestion, excellent from a gastronomic, but hardly

creditable from a conjugal point of view, that they

had pop Sir Thomas again in the pond.

Poor dear! He'll catch us some more.

This has always seemed to us to be the spirit which has actuated the British residents in China with regard to their representative at the Northern Capital. He is dangled in the muddy stream of Peking politics to fish up good things for others. The rich profits that were possible in the early days of China trade, and which are not to be hoped for now, are always expected to be at the command of the Minister. If he will only do something—All will be well. He is to threaten to order up gunboats to Chefoo, to bully the Chinese officials, and by some mysterious process to obtain better times for the mercantile communities. We are by no means prepared to say that the action of the representative of the Queen has always been as rigorous and as efficacious as it might have been, but we are sure that it did not lie in the scope and power of any Minister during recent years to do what Sir Thomas Wade was expected to do.

There can be little or no doubt that, during the reigns of Lord Granville and Lord Derby at the Foreign Office, there has been no hope of our doing anything which deserved the name of decisive. The policy of the country has been rapid and inefficient in the extreme. The liberal Ministers have had their programme, but this always made its central object some great measure of domestic legislation. They had to disestablish the Irish Church, or to abolish purchase in the army, or to do something which in their judgment the people at home required. This is not the place to examine the wisdom of those measures, and for the moment we do not question their justice, but Liberal Ministers rarely thought of foreign affairs. If the Minister would be kind enough to let things go quietly on in the beaten groove, all that was needed was done. He was never to attempt anything likely to cause trouble. The duty of the Plenipotentiary was to make no noise, and to let the history of his tenure of a diplomatic post in the Far East be as nearly as possible a blank. The fewer dispatches he wrote and the cheaper he worked, the better. If he was active and stirring and vigorous, he was nicknamed by the clerks in Downing Street, "a stormy petrel," and snubbed and thwarted in every imaginable way. He was to administer Talleyrand-like rebukes to over-zealous Consuls, and to check the least appearance of boldness in the subordinates of every degree. This has been in brief the system of the Foreign Office administration for years. If a man was active or pushing, he could not hope to get on in any department. Safe mediocrity was sure of promotion. The least sparkle of originality was stamped out at once. Above all, economy was to be practised everywhere. If his Government was affronted he was to pocket the insult, and if he asked for another he was sure of approval. The Tientsin massacre, the Marhsall massacre, and the murder of Mr. Margary, are instances to the point. In each case the country received injuries which no high-minded Government would have borne for a day.

We are never safe when we hazard a conjecture as to a man's conduct in office based on his history when in opposition, but there seems to be some reason to hope that Lord Salisbury will be active and vigorous, and that his term of office will be distinguished by a policy less hesitating and timid than that of his predecessors. If this is the case we may hope for a change in the attitude of Sir Thomas Wade on many important points. He will come out to China with great opportunities. Never were the Chinese more disposed to listen to Foreign advice, and to listen with favourable ears. The terrible calamities of the past two years have revealed to them some of their deficiencies, and it would be perhaps easier than it once was to turn them into the path of civilised advancement. Much will depend as to whether Sir Thomas Wade will come out bent on following the co-operative policy; or speak more exactly, much will depend upon whether it will be within the compass of possibility to carry out this policy. The various Great Treaty Powers, who have their representatives at Peking, are now embittered against each other, and may be at any moment at actual war. It will be by no means easy to induce them to work harmoniously with the common purpose of guiding China, for each will endeavour to place her in such a position as to be an assistance to his individual plans and wishes. He will come out to China with great opportunities. Never were the Chinese more disposed to listen to Foreign advice, and to listen with favourable ears. The terrible calamities of the past two years have revealed to them some of their deficiencies, and it would be perhaps easier than it once was to turn them into the path of civilised advancement. Much will depend as to whether Sir Thomas Wade will come out bent on following the co-operative policy; or speak more exactly, much will depend upon whether it will be within the compass of possibility to carry out this policy. The various Great Treaty Powers, who have their representatives at Peking, are now embittered against each other, and may be at any moment at actual war. It will be by no means easy to induce them to work harmoniously with the common purpose of guiding China, for each will endeavour to place her in such a position as to be an assistance to his individual plans and wishes. He will come out to China with great opportunities.

He will be by no means easy to induce them to work harmoniously with the common purpose of guiding China, for each will endeavour to place her in such a position as to be an assistance to his individual plans and wishes. He will come out to China with great opportunities. Never were the Chinese more disposed to listen to Foreign advice, and to listen with favourable ears. The terrible calamities of the past two years have revealed to them some of their deficiencies, and it would be perhaps easier than it once was to turn them into the path of civilised advancement. Much will depend as to whether Sir Thomas Wade will come out bent on following the co-operative policy; or speak more exactly, much will depend upon whether it will be within the compass of possibility to carry out this policy. The various Great Treaty Powers, who have their representatives at Peking, are now embittered against each other, and may be at any moment at actual war. It will be by no means easy to induce them to work harmoniously with the common purpose of guiding China, for each will endeavour to place her in such a position as to be an assistance to his individual plans and wishes. He will come out to China with great opportunities.

One thing is clear. Another hand will pull the wires from home, and the teaching of the school in which Sir Thomas has been trained will be exchanged for much more distinct directions. Though Lord Salisbury may have too much on his hands to study China with the thoroughness it deserves, he will not be easy to carry out without a radical change in his relations with the representatives of one, in all likelihood of two, of the Great Powers. This relation was, we believe, equivocal for some time before his departure for Europe, and it will henceforth be one of undisguised hostility.

One thing is clear. Another hand will pull the wires from home, and the teaching of the school in which Sir Thomas has been trained will be exchanged for much more distinct directions. Though Lord Salisbury may have too much on his hands to study China with the thoroughness it deserves, he will not be easy to carry out without a radical change in his relations with the representatives of one, in all likelihood of two, of the Great Powers. This relation was, we believe, equivocal for some time before his departure for Europe, and it will henceforth be one of undisguised hostility.

One youth of blue books, an old age of care, appears to be the scheme of existence laid down for himself by the burly thickest man who sits writing at the window overlooking one of the lesser lakes at Knowsley. To this bright spot, devoid of family pictures or other memorials of the House of Stanley, but enlivened by a few choice water-colour drawings, Lord Derby retreats on all possible occasions. He is always busy. In the intervals of the greater care of State he plunges into local business with the eagerness of a man whose capacity for getting through work is, saveless excepted, his most remarkable characteristic. As he rises from his writing-table and stands between the visitor and the light, the traits of the Stanley race are thrown into strong relief—the intellectual forehead, the apparently sunken eye, the firm, heavy jaw, and the large flexible mouth. His greeting is brief but courteous, and rather in the ceremonious tone of the last generation than the offhand style of the present. It is impossible not to mark the contrast between him and his father. The "Expert of debate, brilliant and versatile, gifted with ready eloquence and winning wit, the only man who could

stand up to Daniel O'Connell in his best day, and who rejoiced that he was born 'in the pre-scientific period,' despite his impulsive manner, his impatience of restraint and political impracticability, was among the most typical of English nobles. Those who deprecated the almost savage strictness with which he preserved the beasts and birds of chase could not withhold their sympathy for the master of the black jacket and white cap, who, by some strange fatality, could never win the great race which bears his name. It is hardly too much to say that when Torophilitre ran second to Beadman everybody in England, save those interested in the success of Sir Joseph Hawley's coil, was sorry that the finest orator in the House of Lords should

have been defeated in the struggle for that other blue ribbon—he had the portrait of Charlotte de la Tremouille, the portrait of the undaunted Countess of

Knowsley, the house by Vandike, and represents a woman with a determined cast of countenance, but by no means as masculine in appearance as the portrait by L. de Heere at Hampton Court. She is richly dressed, and looks every inch the Queen she believed herself to be. Her husband, whose picture hangs in the Great Banqueting Hall built to receive King George IV., appears in complete armour, holding his morion in his hand. Unlike other members of his family, the unfortunate seventh Earl is remarkable for the extreme lowness of his forehead, rendered more conspicuous by the combing of his hair straight down over it. Long love-locks stream over his steel-clad shoulders, and the face, cleanly shaven except a slight moustache, is curiously mild and gentle in expression. Equally striking, if not equally authentic, are the portraits of Thomas, the first Earl, and his Counter-mother to Henry VII. The Countess, who was married under peculiar conditions and is not an ancestress of the Stanleys, is represented with uplifted hands in the attitude of prayer, and arrayed in the habit of a religionist. In the library of Knowsley, not only rich in books and a collection of family portraits in cases, is the carved low-backed chair in which James, the ill-used seventh Earl, sat when he was beheaded at Bolton. Black as ebony, this curious relic is really of oak. On a brass plate affixed to it is the following inscription: 'This chair of the great Earl of Derby, at his martyrdom, was presented by James Hardcastle, of Bolton-le-Moors, to the Right Hon. Edward Geoffrey, Earl of Derby.'

Less mournful associations are aroused by the portrait of the celebrated Miss Farren, who married the twelfth Earl, and whose daughter was the late Lady Wilton. Her husband, in honour of whom the famous race at Epsom was named, was remarkable as a Stanley who combined indifference for public affairs with a keen love of horse-racing and cock-fighting. He was noted as the possessor of the best stud and the best breed of cocks in the country. At Preston he kept high state at Patten House during race-meetings, and fought many a main with General Yates, a rival breeder of game-cocks. His successor loved animals but in a different way. The tradition of his aviary and menagerie yet clings to Knowsley as persistently as the fumes of St. Helen's, which exercise a baleful influence on the growth of the trees in the park. A hundred acres of land and seventy of water were once devoted to a magnificent zoological collection, which was sold off after his death, and attracted purchasers from every part of Europe. His son was the brilliant orator who, endowed with all the honours that rank and genius could confer, signed after 'the Derby' almost to his dying day.

Perhaps no nobleman's house in England can boast of more royal visits within the last few centuries than Knowsley. Noblemen who rebuild their mansions to receive their king certainly merit honours of this kind, and the Stanleys have entertained many royal guests. On the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1860, not only Knowsley, but Liverpool itself put on a festive air. The late Queen of the Netherlands, the Prince and Princess Christian, and the Duke of Connaught also visited Knowsley on various occasions; entering that princely domain by the great archway at the side of which is the following inscription, "Bring good news, and knock boldly."—*The World*.

A somewhat curious and unusual incident occurred at the present sessions in the course of the empanelment of the grand jury. Amongst those who had been summoned to serve was the butler to the Prime Minister, but it appeared that a servant of such dignity was indispensable in the height of a London season, for a letter was received from the noble Earl (through his secretary) stating that the Regency would be absurd were it not to irritate or amuse by inquiring whether he was to be irritated or amused by inquires born partly of ignorance, partly of intentional calumny. That a man who gets through a hard day's work on a biscuit and dispenses of his well-earned dinner by the aid of a few glasses of beer or sambuca should be compared with the three-bottle man of Regency would be absurd were it not infamous.

At his splendid home at Knowsley Lord Derby, saving the interviews incidental to the transaction of business, leads the retired life suited to his studious taste. As might be expected from his type of intellect, his favourite reading is rather of a scientific than of poetical, historical, or legendary cast. Yet his domain is rich in historic associations, and abounds with relics dear to the antiquary. The Hall is an interesting specimen of what may be called the agglutinate order of architecture. It will be recollect that the home of the earlier Stanleys, kings and lords of Man, was Lathom House, memorable for the sieve in which Charlotte de la Tremouille played an heroic part. It was only after the destruction of Lathom that the Stanleys made what had previously been a species of hunting-lodge their principal residence. The original dwelling has almost entirely disappeared. The first Earl enlarged the building to accommodate King Henry VII., on the occasion of the memorable visit during which Lord Derby's foil flushed with victory forgot it was a congregation assembled in the Church of England, and rose *en masse* to its feet, causing quite a disturbance in the midst of the solemnity, and began cursing and swearing until H. R. H. found shelter beneath the ample shadow of Lady Coutts Lindsey's wing.—*World*



Halls.

STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton,
and London direct,
Also,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
LOMBARDY, Captain J. ORMAN, will
leave this on SATURDAY, the 1st June,
at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent,
Hongkong, May 18, 1878.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer **CITY OF PEKING** will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on _____, at 2 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-atlantic lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT on regular rates is granted to OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, and MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL, and CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., of _____, Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoice to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 20, 1878.

Intimations.

W. BALL,
CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET
REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES
AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,
and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.
Hongkong, July 13, 1878.

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DISCOUNT 20%
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE
Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the *Chinese Mail* in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places where Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

Hongkong, February 23, 1878.

Intimations.

Volume Sixth of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. V.—Vol. VI.

OF THE

"CHINA REVIEW"
CONTAINS—

Bibliography of the Chinese Imperial Collections of Literature.
Imperial Confucianism.

The Tang and Ch'ing Dynasties.

Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangsi.

Chinese Moral Sayings Compared with Those of the Greek Tragedians.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries.—

Portuguese from Macao in Peking in the first quarter of the 17th Century.

Grimm's Laws in Chinese.

Primer of English for Chinese.

Chinese Cloisonne Enamel.

The Chinese Silver Coinage of Tibet.

Use of Bricks.

Opium Eating in China.

The Tai Tribes of Yunnan.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office.

Hongkong, May 18, 1878.

AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
H. M. ADMIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER,
and to

H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS
OF RUSSIA.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China. Photographs of the Ruins and destructions at Canton, caused by the Tornado of the 11th Instant. Coloured Photographs of English Ladies, Russia Leather, Velvet, Morocco, and Carved-wood Photographic Albums; Scrap Books, Armorial Monograms and Postage Stamp Albums; Frames and Cases, Gilt Moulding for Frames, all of assorted sizes, tastes and prices.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The above has the pleasure to inform his numerous Customers and the Public of Hongkong, that his Photographic Establishment is REMOVED to the Newly-erected Comodious Building in Queen's Road Central, next to Messrs SANDER & Co.'s.

Hongkong, April 29, 1878.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS for the use
of Ladies and Gentleman, are now
ready at this Office. Price, 5/- each.

China Mail Office.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGETRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 4, 1874.

Hongkong, January 4, 1874.

Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up..... \$1,420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE..... 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND..... 104,000
Total Capital and accumulations this date..... \$1,754,000

Directors:

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. P. EVANS, Esq.
C. LUCAS, Esq.
C. KREBS, Esq.
W. MEYERINCK, Esq.

Secretaries:

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.
London Bankers:
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.

Agencies in:
HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and
the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the World, at current rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital. All the Profits
of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be
annually distributed among all Contributors
of Premiums in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1878.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association. Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Funds.

OLYPHEANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant Insur-
ances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCHANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors.

KWOK AH-LEUNG, Merchant.
PANG YIM, Merchant.

HO-SAM, of Hop Yik Choi, Merchant.

LOO YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.

LEM SING, of Lem Hing Firm, Merchant.

CHENG SING-YEONG, Merchant.

CHOY CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on
BUILDINGS and on Goods stored
therin at CURRENT RATES, subject to
DISCOUNT of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, No. 8 and 9, Praya West.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Mercantile Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London, or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding

\$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Relative of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the K